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with a number of excellent photographs of the young ducks and snapshots of flocks of old birds on the wing. This is Mr. Job's second experiment in securing young wild ducks, the previous summer having been spent at Lake Manitoba when about 100 young, of the later breeding species, were obtained, although he was then too late for the Canvasbacks. The further experiments of the author in rearing these birds will be watched with interest and all bird-lovers and sportsmen will join in his hope "that they may duly multiply and help to replenish the earth in our eastern districts so woefully lacking in these splendid wild fowl." — W. S.

Mearns on Additional New Birds from Africa.¹—Dr. Mearns' latest contribution to African ornithology consists of the description of ten new subspecies contained in the several collections recently added to the U. S. National Museum collection. These are *Pogonocichla cucullata helleri*, Mt. Mbololo; *Cossypha natalensis garguensis*, Mt. Gargues; *C. natalensis intensa*, Taveta; *Bradypterus babæculus fraterculus*, Escarpment; *Sylvietta leucophrys keniensis*, Mt. Kenia; *S. brachyura tavetensis*, Taveta; *Zosterops senegalensis fricki*, Thika River; and *Z. virens garguensis*, Mt. Gargues, all in British East Africa; while from Abyssinia are described *Sylvietta whytii abayensis*, Gardulla; and *Melaniparus afer fricki*, Dire Daoua.—W. S.

Grinnell's 'Second List of Birds of the Berkeley Campus.'²—Intensive studies like the present are always interesting especially to those interested in keeping records of bird migration and fluctuation from day to day. After all, the list of birds from the farm, the college campus, or the city yard is only the county or state list on a small scale.

The campus of the University of California comprises 530 acres and is fortunate in including some truly wild land and considerable diversity of environment. Mr. Grinnell's list now numbers 97 species, while the mean population in individuals is approximately 8,000. The usual number of species seen per day is remarkably constant as shown by the following: July 3, 29 species; February 11, 26; March 25, 22; January 20, 20; October 18, 27.—W. S.

Baker's 'Indian Pigeons and Doves.'³—This is another sumptuous work similar in all respects to the same author's 'Indian Ducks.' The

¹ Descriptions of Ten New African Birds of the Genera *Pogonocichla*, *Cossypha*, *Bradypterus*, *Sylvietta*, *Melaniparus* and *Zosterops*. By Edgar A. Mearns. *Smithson. Misc. Collns.*, Vol. 61, Number 20, pp. 1-8. Nov. 29, 1913.

² A Second List of the Birds of the Berkeley Campus. *The Condor*, XX. January, 1914, pp. 28-40.

³ Indian Pigeons | and | Doves | By | E. C. Stuart Baker | F. Z. S., F. L. S., M. B. O. U. | Author of "Indian Ducks and their Allies" | with twenty-seven coloured plates from drawings by | H. Grönvold and G. E. Lodge | Witherby & Co. || 326 High Holborn, London | 1913. roy. 8vo. pp. i-xv + 1-260, 26 plates. £2 10s. net.

text is printed on a heavy rag paper while the plates are beautiful reproductions in color of the paintings of Messrs. Grönvold and Lodge. The general plan of treatment consists of keys to the genera and species, synonymy and vernacular names of each species, full description of male, female and young, distribution, nidification, general habits, and consideration of the species as a game bird. Fifty-one species and subspecies are treated, of which twenty-six are figured on the plates. The pigeons of India present a great diversity of coloration, startling to one familiar only with the few dull plumaged species to be found in North America. There are fifteen different species of Green Fruit Pigeons (*Treroninae*), five species of the large green and gray Imperial Pigeons and one nearly pure white (*Carpophaginae*), the wonderful bronze green Nicobar Pigeon (*Caloenadinæ*), the Emerald Dove (*Phæbidæ*), eleven True Pigeons (*Columbinae*), sixteen Ring Doves, Turtle Doves, etc. (*Columbinae*) and the Indian Ground Dove (*Geopeliinae*).

The accounts are full and complete, and often furnish entertaining reading matter while the excellent descriptions, synonymy and beautiful plates make the work important as a reference volume, and a magnificent addition to any library of ornithological books. The nomenclature is thoroughly up to date.—W. S.

Menegaux's Reprint of the Ornithology of the Echo du Monde Savant.¹—The 'Echo du Monde Savant' is one of the rarest and least known of scientific periodicals. It was published in Paris from 1834 to 1846, but only a few complete files are preserved even there, while in America we know only of two incomplete sets, both in Washington—one in the Patent Office Library and the other in that of the Department of Agriculture.

The chief writer of ornithological articles was R. P. Lesson, who contributed from 1842 to 1845, while in 1836–7, I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire published a 'Cours d'Ornithologie.'

In Lesson's articles occur many new generic and specific names and it is the frequent need of consulting these in present day systematic ornithological work, that makes a reprint such as Prof. Menegaux has undertaken most welcome.

The reprint is well printed on good paper and is apparently carefully prepared in point of accuracy of transcription. It is therefore particularly unfortunate to find that it is not a complete collection of Lesson's publica-

¹ Articles | d'Ornithologie | de | R. P. Lesson | Médecin, Pharmacien en Chef de la Marine | Professeur a l'École de Médecine navale de Rochefort | Parus dans l'Écho du Monde Savant | de 1842 à 1845. | Reimpression faite par les soins | de | A. Menegaux | Professeur agrégé de l'Université, | Assistand d'Ornithologie | av Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris | Paris | Edition de la Revue Française d'Ornithologie. | 55, rue de Buffon, 55 | En vente à Munich | Chez MM. Dultz et Co, Libraires | 6, Landwehrstrasse, 6 | 1913. 8vo. pp. 1–282. With frontispiece portrait of Lesson. 10s. net. to subscribers.